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Agricultural.

Milk Fever in Cows

There are many cows lost each year from milk fever, and the worst feature about it is that it is very apt to be the best cows in the herd, that is, those best for milk production. It may be that in some cases it is caused by overfeeding, especially during the period that they go dry before calving. We do not remember ever having seen or heard of a case where it happened to a heifer dropping her first calf. Possibly drying off too early or rapidly may cause it in some cases, or a neglect to draw the milk if the udder fills before calving, thus creating a fever by the absorption of the milk into the system. It seldom occurs to let cows that are not let go dry at all, or are continuous milkers.

It usually begins about the second or third day after the calf is born, and the first symptom is usually a chill and a nervous twitching of the head or ears. Then comes the stage where the animal refuses to eat, and the secretions of milk are lessened, and the bowels constipated, after which the cow is down and refuses to stand up. If it gets to this stage there is but little chance of saving the life, though we have done so by the giving of doses of one pound of salts in which was put an ounce of jamaica ginger, or perhaps a gill of whiskey or rum, then injections of warm soups until there was a movement of the bowels.

This may be better as a treatment for preventing it if given a day or two before she calves. Other preventives are not to feed too highly just before or after calving. Give some moderate exercise, and avoid cold winds or rains, heavy drinks of very cold water, or allowing the cow to lie down in a cold place. It may be a constitutional weakness in some cows, due perhaps to close breeding, too high feeding of the mother, or lack of exercise. It sometimes seems to be an epidemic, and attacks almost every cow in herd, yet in such cases we should look rather to find some cause common to the treatment of the whole, than to it being contagious.

The treatment by cold water cure has been recommended by some, that is, wrapping her body in a wet sheet, then covering this with two or three woolen blankets and a rubber blanket if at hand. This should start a perspiration in fifteen to twenty minutes, and if it does not, repeat it. To move the bowels, take one ounce nux vomica, sixteen to eighteen ounces glaucum or epsom salts, 1/2 ounces common table salt, and boil for ten minutes in two quarts of water, then give a pint once an hour. With this should go the injection of warm soap suds, taking care to see that she can swallow by trying with a little water first.

Another remedy recommended by some veterinarians, especially if the animal is so nearly paralyzed as to have difficulty in swallowing, is a hypodermic injection of eserine or ergotine. The eserine at one to two grains in water enough to dissolve. The ergotine twenty to thirty grains in as much water as will dissolve, or two and a half ounces fluid extract, which may be repeated in twelve hours. The eserine need not be given but once, as if it fails to act the bowels are paralyzed.

While by this treatment those cases that are detected in the early stages can usually be cured, it is almost hopeless when the animals have reached that condition of paralysis where they cannot stand on their feet when lifted up, and every dairyman should not only use the methods of prevention which we have given above, but should keep a close watch for the early symptoms of the disease for at least four days, and it will be six days before it will be prudent to say which is the better. The two will always have their friends, and good individuals of any fine breed are, after all, the thing we must aim for.

DR. A. T. MORSE.
Pennsylvania.

Maine Farm Notes.

We are having splendid grass weather. It rains every other day and is hot and sultry. Farmers are putting in their seed at railroad speed. Gang plows, spring-teeth harrows, corn planters and weeder have revolutionized corn growing.

Corn is being put in at a great rate at this date. Oats are looking well, grass is doing well now, but the prospect for a normal crop is not flattering. There are too many thin spots even the best of fields. Pastures are fine and stock is doing its best to fight the heat. It is uncertain how it will succeed, but we venture the prediction that good pastures will beat the politicians.

Hay is coming right along. The man who has a good boy, a good pair of horses and a McCormick mower, need not worry. It is a light job, nowadays, to get in the hay crop compared to what it was when it was all mowed by hand and raked by man strength.

D. H. THING.
Mt. Vernon, Me., June 3.

Fighting Insects and Pests.

The fruit grower today must be a successful fighter of insects and all pests of trees and vines, and unless he carries the war on intermittently he cannot expect profit. It is necessary to put aside a certain amount of money from profits every year to be expended on poisonous sprays for the following season. One must have a pretty fair knowledge of the nature of the different insects most destructive to his particular

Large and Small Cows.

Sometimes the question seems pertinent to the dairyman whether a small cow will not eat less than a large cow, and give a corresponding greater amount of milk and cream for the food actually consumed. It naturally appears as if the small cows were better adapted to milk and cream producing, while the heavy animals were better fitted for beef purposes. In a way our breeds are thus divided into the small dairy cows and the large beef animals. There have been a number of experiments conducted in recent years at the different State experiment stations, which will help one to arrive at some sort of conclusion to guide him in the selection of animals. Out of several hundred cows tested, with the light ones averaging 980 pounds each, and the large ones twelve hundred pounds each, it was found that the milk of the small cow was uniformly richer in fat than the large ones, and that the large cows ate a greater amount of food than the smaller ones,

fruits. This does not mean a scientific education.

There are not more than half a dozen insects that threaten most fruits, and these can be studied so that one will know just when to look for their appearance, and how to best prevent their destructive work. Too many wait until it is too late to avert losses.

The first appearance of the insects is generally anything but alarming, and one is inclined to believe that they will not amount to much; but unfortunately their multiplication is very rapid, and before the fruit grower realizes it his crops are nearly ruined. Sometimes the danger is even more insidious than this.

The insects do not amount to much, so far as destroying the crops this year is concerned, but they belong to the species which come into the world to establish enormous broods for the next season. Millions of cocoons, larvae or eggs are quietly deposited on the ground, on leaves or twigs, and under stones and trees. By the following

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The Improvement of Market Milk.

Inhabitants of cities are beginning to appreciate the importance of being able to procure pure milk. They have reached this stage of reasoning by practical experience, and by education. At one time an unaccountable indifference prevailed with regard to the quality of the milk, or rather it might be said that ignorance of the bad effects consequent upon the consumption of contaminated milk existed. However, the community at large, taught by physicians and sanitarians as well as by observation, has come to the conclusion that it is not only desirable, but even necessary to the preservation of health, that the milk supply should be as pure as possible. Nevertheless, convinced as the majority of the population may be of this need, ideas as to the best means of effecting its fulfillment are extremely vague.

Therefore the suggestion of a feasible plan for the improvement of market milk should be welcome. Such a plan has been

proposed by Mr. R. A. Pearson, M. S. Assistant Chief of Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and which has been published in pamphlet form. The public read so many startling reports of diseases among dairy cows, and of prosecutions of dishonest milkmen, that they do not know what dairyman or dealer to trust; therefore they protect themselves by going without milk. There are thousands of such persons in every large city and hundreds in every large town. The statement of a milk inspector that the worst dairies have been improved or abolished is not satisfactory to them; for they do not care to run the risk of getting milk even from those next to the worst. As long as they have no way of knowing where they can procure pure milk they will use as little as they can.

Both pasteurization and sterilization of milk have their drawbacks, for it is by no means certain that by either method all the harmful bacteria are destroyed. In fact, most of the prominent authorities declare that pasteurization and sterilization are, to a great extent, ineffective processes. This being so, it is eminently desirable that absolutely natural milk, the product of healthy cows, should be easily procurable.

Mr. Pearson claims that such milk can be reliably obtained by adopting the plan described above. There would seem to be no reason to doubt his statement, and cities and towns would do well to appoint milk commissions based upon the foregoing suggestions.—Medical Record.

Pasture Weeds, Prevention, Eradication.

There is a constant demand nowadays for information concerning measures for keeping weeds out of grazing lands. Weeds are generally plants that have become adapted to living in many climates, on many soils and under very various conditions. Some of them are truly cosmopolitan, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being through accidental mixture with grain, vegetable or grass seeds. Railroads, particularly through the freight trains, carry seeds of weed plants from place to place. In such ways weeds suddenly come to appear in new and unexpected regions.

The dominant vegetation existing in any section of the country, if left to itself, usually repels invaders. In an old plant region, as a forest or a prairie, vegetation of a particular sort has established itself as the result of centuries of competition with other plants contesting for the same space. Seeds of invading species, however, may lie dormant for seasons in the soil, awaiting the clearing of the land to germinate and grow.

Notice the new plants that appear where land is cleared of trees or sod and left to itself. The most common cause of weed invasion of native pastures is overgrazing, whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they cannot compete with the weeds.

The requirements are far too lengthy to transcribe here, but they would seem to cover every possible detail with respect to insuring a supply of uncontaminated milk. Mr. Pearson is strongly in favor of pasteurization, holding that it may be very useful to one who sells milk by assisting in securing fair prices and new trade, for many of the best class of milk users would value the assurance thus given.

Regarding dairy laws and regulations, Mr. Pearson says: Thirty-one States have laws of more or less detail referring to milk for city use, and practically all large cities have special regulations or ordinances relating to milk. These laws and regulations have, undoubtedly, done a great deal of good, and their benefits should not be underestimated. But experience has shown that in some respects they are deficient.

For example, of what special benefit are milk laws to the person who wants milk of high quality and as pure as it can be produced or not at all. There are many such persons. Laws do not require the production of that kind of milk, and if they did require it the probability is that they could not be enforced. This is fully appreciated by those who have charge of their enforcement. The laws usually state that milk shall contain at least three per cent of fat; sometimes they prescribe more and sometimes less. Frequently preservatives are prohibited. Legal force is directed principally toward carrying out these requirements. They usually prohibit the sale of impure or adulterated milk or milk from diseased cows, but they do not define these requirements, and naturally opinions differ upon them. Sometimes they provide for the inspection of pro-

MEDIUM YORKSHIRE SWINE.



although according to their weight they were actually smaller eaters. This latter, however, was beside the point, and had nothing to do with the question under consideration.

But another point which was brought out in these tests showed that the small cow did not have everything its own way. The small animals showed an actual loss in milk production. Both relatively and absolutely they produced less milk than the large cows. This partly evened up matters in the question of richness of milk and smaller amount of food eaten. The large cows were found to be more persistent milkers than the smaller ones, but the small cows while giving out in milk showed a quicker tendency to fatten up on the same food. Consequently, when the milk decreased they could be raised, and the profits will be correspondingly larger. Fruit raising without insect fighting is impossible.

New York. S. W. CHAMBERS.

Change of School Site.

The Board of Trustees of the School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture have over four hundred acres of land at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the permanent establishment of the school.

The school was started at Briarcliff Manor for the purpose of teaching horticulture in all its branches. After the opening of the school, a demand from many students was made for a general course in agriculture, including live stock, which made a much larger farm necessary.

The site at Poughkeepsie is central, is in a fine agricultural section, and near enough to New York to have the advantages of the study of that great market. It is also in the great fruit belt of the Hudson, and the school will lay out extensive orchards, in addition to greenhouse work and market gardening.

The breeding and feeding of beef cattle will be taken up, and a demonstration given of the value of stock raising for the East. The farming interests of the Eastern States have been greatly depressed for many years, but there are more hopeful indications for the future. The school will take up the work from the financial standpoint, and while giving advanced scientific instruction, will endeavor to prove at the same time the value of farming, where the best business methods are employed.

GEORGE T. POWELL, Director.
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

proposed by Mr. R. A. Pearson, M. S. Assistant Chief of Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and which has been published in pamphlet form.

The suggestion made is that a milk commission should be formed, consisting of a representative body of citizens who are interested in an improved milk supply.

The commission should select and secure the advice and assistance of four experts, a veterinarian, a physician, a bacteriologist and a chemist, all more or less familiar with the conditions and possibilities on dairy farms.

The commission should send to each dairyman who supplies milk to the city a circular naming all the particular conditions which should be found on every farm where milk is produced for city use, and announcing that when any dairyman notifies the commission that he is fully conforming to the conditions specified, or endeavoring to do so, his dairy will be inspected; and, if it is found to comply in letter and spirit with all the requirements, his name shall be placed upon an "approved" list, and he will receive an official endorsement in the form of a certificate.

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define these requirements, and naturally opinions differ upon them. Sometimes they provide for the inspection of pro-

cesses to obtain the regular degree. Out at Cambridge, however, they seem to have struck the happy mean almost in the very beginning of the movement, a shorter course for those who wish to encompass it, and the regular four years for those who are content to go more slowly and are quite satisfied with things as they are.

Peace in South Africa seems to be based upon a fair spirit of compromise, and the world at large rejoices to see the smoke clearing away and the dove's plumage becoming visible.

Agricultural.

Dairy Notes.

As so much has been said in English papers, and repeated by orators at our dairy exhibitions and conventions about the superiority of the Danish butter, which sells at the highest price in England, or a much higher price than butter from the United States or Canada, we reprint the following:

From the annual report issued by the Danish Government laboratory for agricultural research, we learn, says *Smor-Tidende*, that during the year 1901, 2376 casks of butter were analyzed by the laboratory, with the result that: Four casks contained from 10 to 11 per cent. water; 20 casks contained from 11 to 12 per cent. water; 196 casks contained 12 to 13 per cent. water; 903 casks contained from 13 to 14 per cent. water; 926 casks contained from 14 to 15 per cent. water; 235 casks contained from 15 to 16 per cent. water; 24 casks contained from 16 to 17 per cent. water; 3 casks contained from 17 to 18 per cent. water; 1 cask contained 20 per cent. water.

The average percentage of moisture in these 2376 casks of butter was 14.06 per cent., and it will be seen that only twenty-eight casks, or a little more than one per cent., contained more than sixteen per cent. water, the standard in England. Above seventeen per cent. had only four casks out of the whole number.

From this it will be seen that of the 2376 casks analyzed only 200 had 13 per cent. of water or less, while more than 90 per cent. of the entire number ranged from 13 to 20 per cent. Water is all right in its place, but we do not like when it is abundant to pay 20 or 30 cents a pound for it.

Dealers in butter in Boston market will say that good butter should have 85 per cent. of butter fat, and not less than three per cent. of other solids, or more than 12 per cent. of water or other liquid. Not all the butter sold will come up to this standard, but there is not much that contains 14 per cent. of water, including the water in the butter-milk. A sample containing from 14 to 20 per cent. of water, as did 1232 casks, or more than one-half of the Danish samples, would scarcely be accepted by dealers in dealers in Boston or New York, excepting to be sent to the renovating works to be manufactured over with certain other butters, which the water and butter-milk might help to relieve from some of the dross which they had gathered from the milk or had acquired later. Usually the butter that is water soaked with over 13 per cent. of moisture is much of this kind, seems to absorb the sort of bacteria that dealers reject as being likely to go off its flavor too quickly, or to turn rancid before they can find customers for it.

The manager of the Co-operative Dairy Association of Devonshire has recently been in America buying milk cows. Speaking of his mission he said:

"To keep up with the demand from South Africa nearly all the principal dairy farms in England and Scotland are constantly buying additional herds of milk cows from other countries, principally Holland, and no little difficulty is experienced in getting the right kind. Milk, of course, is not shipped to the Cape in liquid form, but is used mostly in the making of cheese biscuits, butter, pastry, puddings, patent food-stuffs, and so on. Thousands of jars of preserved cream are also shipped every week."

"I will purchase most if not all of the milk cows from Massachusetts, chiefly because the climate there is very similar to that of England. I will purchase about four hundred in all if I can get the kind I want."

BUTTER MARKET EASIER.

There has been a drop on the better grades of butter of one-quarter to one-half a cent a pound from last week's rates. In New York and the West it was fully a half-cent on nearly all grades. Reports from the dairy districts show an increased production of milk, as might be expected at this season. Prices are about three cents a pound higher than last year, and with small export demand it would seem that they are too high, but the home consumption seems to be increasing. Sales are reported of extra creamery at 23 cents, for which 23½ was asked last week, and a lot that was held at 24 cents is now offered at 23½ cents, with no buyers. Good firsts sell at 22 cents, and fair to good at 20 to 21 cents. Dairy 21 to 22 cents, renovated 19 to 21 cents, imitation creamery the same, and ladies 19 to 20 cents, all in light supply. Butters and prints are selling fairly well at 23½ for extra. Northern creamery, extra dairy 22 cents, and common to good 19 to 22 cents. Jobbers rates from 1 to 2 cents above these quotations.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending July 7 were 45,587 tubs and 30,393 boxes, a total weight of 2,320,200 pounds, against 1,756,800 pounds the previous week, and 2,214,988 pounds for corresponding week last year. This shows quite an increase, and is larger than any week's receipts last year.

There were no exports from Boston last week. For the corresponding week last year the exports amounted to 151,735 pounds. No exports from New York last week.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company took in 13,106 tubs of butter last week, and the stock there was 28,366 tubs, against 63,502 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company took in 223 tubs, and reports a stock of 464 tubs, and with these holdings added the total stock is 32,980 tubs, against 75,194 tubs same time last year, a decrease of 42,214 tubs.

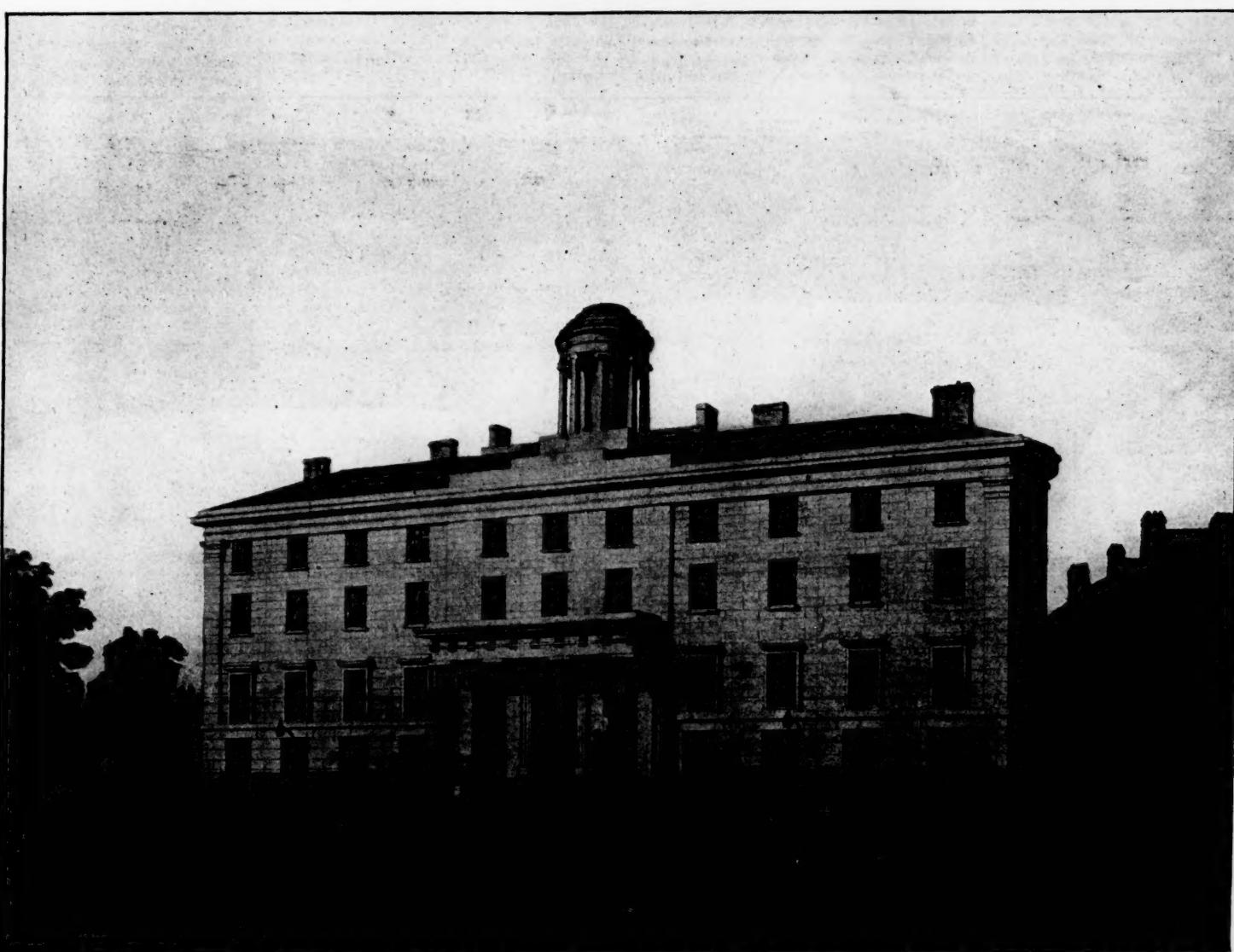
NEW YORK MARKETS.

Old potatoes are steady for good stock, but there is much poor stock that sells below quotations and at rates so irregular as to be not worthy of quoting. State and Western are \$1.75 to \$2 a sack, \$1.87 to \$2.12 per 180 pounds. Belgian, 180-pound sacks, \$1 to \$1.50, English and Irish \$1.50 to \$1.75, Scotch \$1.75 to \$1.90. Southern in fair supply, fancy at \$1.75 a barrel, prime at \$2.00 to \$2.50, seconds \$1.75 to \$2.25, and culls at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Bermuda No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50, and No 2 at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Onions in fair demand. New Orleans \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bag. Bermuda \$1.65 to \$1.70 a crate, and Florida \$1.25 to \$1.50 a crate. Southern beets \$2 to \$4 per hundred bunches and Long Island \$4 to \$6. Turnips, Jersey white, 30 cents to \$1.50 per 100 bunches. Nearby Russia \$1.50 a barrel. Radishes 50 cents to \$2 a hundred. Asparagus in liberal supply, and weak at quotations. Colossal, per dozen \$3 to \$4, extra, \$2.25 to \$2.75, prime \$1.25 to \$2, culls 75 cents to \$1. Rhubarb \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred bunches, Southern squash \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel crate.

Cabbages in light supply, and firm at \$1.75 to \$2 for barrel crates. Norfolk and Baltimore, \$1.50 to \$2 a barrel for Norfolk.



VIEW OF POST-OFFICE SQUARE, LOOKING SOUTH, BEFORE THE ERECTION OF THE FOUNTAIN.



VIEW OF THE TREMONT HOUSE, SHOWING PROJECTED CUPOLA WHICH WAS NEVER BUILT.

Made from original architect's drawing. This is an exceptionally rare print. Now site of the Tremont Building.

VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON.

Callianders, Long Island and Jersey \$2 to \$4 a barrel, and lettuce 50 cents to \$1, with spinach 35 to 30 cents. Cucumbers selling fairly, though not many bring the top price. Florida 75 cents to \$1.25 a basket, 50 cents to \$1 a crate, Savannah and Charleston \$1 to \$1.50 a basket. Florida egg plant, half-barrel crates \$2 to \$3, and okra \$1 to \$1.50 a carrier. Green peas in fair supply and selling well at low prices. Baltimore and Eastern Shore, half-barrel baskets 75 cents to \$1.25. Long Island \$1 to \$1.25 a basket or bag. String beans sell slowly. Charles 50 cents to \$1.25 a basket. Savannah 50 cents to \$1. North Carolina 75 cents to \$1.25 a basket for green, and 50 to 75 cents for wax. Norfolk scarce at \$2 to \$2.25 for green and \$1 to \$1.25 for wax. Florida tomatoes \$1.25 to \$2 a carrier. Mississippi \$1 a flat case.

Apples are in light supply, but with the coming of other fruit demand is light and prices not change. Baldwin good to fancy \$4 to \$6. Ben Davis \$3.50 to \$4. Roxbury Russets \$4 to \$5.50. Golden Russet \$3.50 to \$4, with No. 2 Russet \$2.50 to \$2.75. Red winter sorts, fair quality \$2.50 to \$3. Florida peaches, early sorts, \$1.50 to \$2.50 a carrier. Georgia poor to fair \$1.25 to \$2.25. Florida plums \$2.50 a carrier. Local cherries, large, dark, at 8 to 10 cents and sour at 5 to 6 cents. Strawberries averaged poor. Some Jersey fancy sold at 12 to 16 cents a quart, and up-river at 9 to 12 cents. Others fancy Maryland at 8 to 10 cents. Others ranged from 5 to 10 cents, with few at top quotations. Gooseberries 8 to 10 cents for extra large and 5 to 6 cents for small to medium. North Carolina large blue huckleberries 9 to 10 cents and small black 10 to 13 cents. Blackberries 10 to 14 cents. Florida muskmelons \$1.25 to \$2.50 a case, and watermelons plenty at \$20 to \$35 per hundred, or \$2.60 to \$3.25 a carload, as to size and variety.

Plant caterpillars appear to be more plentiful than for some years, but have as yet done no serious damage, and with a little foresight and work may be easily controlled. Other insects mentioned are currant worms, cut worms, potato bugs, elm-leaf beetles, horn flies, white grubs, plant lice, canker-worms, asparagus beetles and brown-tail and gypsy moth. There were very few reports of damage by cankerworms.

There does not appear to be any particular increase in the practice of spraying, in fact, several correspondents report that it is decreasing rather than increasing.

As this is likely to be a good fruit year, those farmers producing a surplus of fruit over that required for home use will do well to spray with both insecticides and fungicides, as the effect will be great on both the quantity and quality of the product.

There seems to be a fair supply of good farm help, although the supply of strictly first-class help is, of course, less than the demand.

Judging from our reports, there is more and more good help to be had each year.

The scale of wages seems to be rising, judging from the reports, and \$20 per month now seems a fair average with board.

Without board \$35 per month would appear a fair average, although there is little help employed in this way.

For day work \$1.50 per day is now the sum most often mentioned, while a few years ago it was \$1.25.

Owing to the high prices of grain during the past winter, there will be a considerable increase in the acreage of

At the time of making returns pastures and mowings were suffering from the effects of a dry May, feed being reported as already short in pastures in some instances, and the prospect for a good hay crop not flattering. Since that time abundant showers have fallen in most sections, affording at least temporary relief. With sufficient rainfall in the future, pastures should do well, but it is doubtful whether the hay crop entirely recovers from the check it has received.

More complaints were received than usual of fall seedling being winter-killed, and, on the whole, it has not wintered as well as usual, probably largely owing to the open winter.

Seldom has a heavier general fruit bloom been reported than this season's. The only exceptions to the rule appear to be pears and Baldwin apples, some complaints of a light bloom of these having been received.

The frosts of the month did but little damage to fruit, although there are a few complaints of damage to the peach bloom, and the earliest strawberry blooms were nipped in many sections, making it probable that the crop will be late. Berries of all kinds bloomed well.

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Owing to the high prices of grain during

the past winter, there will be a consider-

able increase in the acreage of

corn and a lesser one in that of other grains. A slight increase in the acreage of potatoes is also indicated. Other farm crops will about maintain their customary areas.

Something will be done in a small way in the Connecticut valley in growing tobacco under cloth, but this is the only strictly new enterprise noted.

Demand for Horses.

According to a bulletin of the Illinois Experiment Station the demand for horses is excellent today, but they must be bred for particular market purposes. The different market classes are determined by the size, color, style and conformation to generally accepted standards.

The first and highest class is the road, carriage and coach horse,

which must be of good breeding from fifteen to sixteen hands high, and a weight of 1100 to 1150 pounds.

If well matched such carriage horses

are worth a quarter more than as offered singly.

The American cob in this class is one of the most profitable, and

the animal must be handsome and stylish.

Light-gray and mottled carriage horses are the hardest to sell of this whole class.

The cob horse is put in the second class by the writer of the bulletin, and the animal must be very useful, chunky and hardy, but this class is not bred by itself, but consists of the culings from the first class.

The bus horse is not a very profitable horse to breed, but if one can combine it with other breeds there is some money in it.

The draft horse is one of the best breeds for raising, and the demand is good.

But prices vary so much that a good deal depends upon the kind of draft horse the breeder produces.

The cheapest grade sells for \$125, and others up to \$300, with some extra heavy fine ones as high as \$350.

Heavy draft horses are matched in teams by which they can combine it with other breeds there is some money in it.

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<p

Our Homes.

The Workbox.

A CROCHETED DOLLY.
Use No. 30 lace thread and a No. 0 steel hook.

Chain 8, join in a ring.
1st row—Work 12 stitches of single crochet in ring.
2d row—Chain 21, 1 single in third stitch of chain; 1 single in fourth stitch of chain; work rest of chain with 23 single. Fasten with 1 stitch of chain as in first stitch of single in ring. Turn.

3d row—Put 1 single in each stitch of single crochet. Turn.

4th row—Chain 1, 5 single, chain 5 single; continue this all down row, which will give you 5 places of 5 stitches each; and four loops of 5 chain stitches; fasten with 1 single in second single of ring.

5th row—Chain 17, join in second loop from centre, with 1 single.

6th row—Twenty-five on, single chain, fasten with one single in third stitch of ring.

7th row—Like third row.

8th row—Like fourth row.

Continue until you have six arms in the centre. Break thread and fasten.

9th row—Make a loop in thread and fasten with one single in first loop of arm; chain 8, fasten with 1 double in next loop, chain 13, fasten with first of single in next loop. Continue around mat.

10th row—One single in each stitch of chain.

11th row—Cover tenth row with single.

12th row—Like eleventh row.

This row must be divisible by 16, and you will have no trouble in setting up your border.

13th row—Chain 3 (for first stitch of double), 2 double in first stitch of single; chain 6, miss three stitches of single; 9 single, put 1 single in each single; chain 6, miss three single, 3 double in fourth stitch of single; chain 6, miss 3 single and make 9 single. Continue all round and you will have 9 scallops.

14th row—Chain 3 (for first stitch of double), 1 double in first stitch of shell; chain 2, 2 double in last stitch of shell; chain 6, 1 single in second stitch of single; chain 6, miss 3 single, 3 double in fourth stitch of single; chain 6, miss 3 single and make 9 single. This would be to rush to the other extreme. The tool can best be digested in the stomach when that sack is moderately distended.

The muscles of the tubular intestine work best against a moderate amount of resistance. Food is all the better for containing a certain amount of insoluble matter. This stimulates the action of muscle and gland by the friction which it produces.

The digestive organs, like nerve and muscle, improve by a fair amount of exercise, and degenerate through disease. If we live for a long time on prepared, already semi-digested foods, the stomach forms habits of laziness, and rebels when a moderate effort is required of it. The woman who tries to preserve her digestive powers by requiring the least possible exercise from them almost as unwise as the man who overtaxes them. An eccentric physician once said of teachers: "They live on tea and crackers; their stomachs shrink; then they can't fight. After that, what is the good of them?" But only a very athletic stomach can be retired by half a mince pie just before retiring.

15th row—Chain 3 (for first double), 1 double in first double, chain 3, fasten in loop of chain 2, with 1 double continue across the scallop, be sure to widen in middle of scallop as you have done in preceding rows. Do not make chain stitches between scallops.

16th and 17th rows—Like fifteenth row, except you have 3 single in 16th row and single in seventeenth row.

18th row—Chain 3 (for first double), 1 double in first double, chain 3, fasten in loop of chain 2, with 1 double continue across the scallop, be sure to widen in middle of scallop as you have done in preceding rows. Do not make chain stitches between scallops.

19th row—Chain 4, fasten in chain 3 with 1 single. Continue this until you get to middle of scallop; then make 4 chain stitches and fasten in middle loop, with 1 single, thus you have the middle stitch in scallop. When you have finished you will have 11 stitches to each scallop.

EVA M. NILES.

Training the Baby.

"It should not be necessary nowadays for parents to sit up all night with the baby, because it will not sleep, and will not let any one else sleep," said a doctor connected with one of the big maternity hospitals here. "Babies can be trained almost from their birth, and whether they are good babies or bad babies depends entirely on whether they are properly trained."

"Of course, I do not include sick babies in this. The worst-acting babies I have ever known were children who were perfectly sound, but who had never been trained."

"I can show you a ward in our hospital where fifty babies on the average sleep every night, and you can go in there almost any time at night and you won't hear a sound. Some people wouldn't believe that, but it is an actual fact. Every one of those babies has been trained, and they are as well behaved as grown folks."

"The trouble with young mothers is that whenever the baby cries they think it is suffering. They pick it up, and pet it, and walk with it, and from that time on they are not happy unless making some one miserable."

"They have gone to work, with malice and mischief in their hearts, to prove that ears upon women are considered pretty, and a mark of aristocratic distinction. The Chinese, who admire small eyes and tiny feet, look upon large and drooping ears as marks of beauty."

"A woman who has small, shell-like ears at twenty years of age should not be too proud. At forty-six she will possess medium-sized ears, and at sixty large ears. This is a fact, and is proved by some busby bodies who are not happy unless making some one miserable."

"They betray one's age, too, in the most heartless fashion, and with great accuracy. After youth is past they assume an increasing harshness of contour."

"A pretty woman, whose first youth has departed, may not show the fact in other ways, but these tell-tale features will surely bring the story of the flight of time. Then there are the wrinkles that come just in front of the ear during later life—a fatal and irradicable sign."

"Ears are also eloquent as the tongue in showing disease. A very white, transparent ear shows a delicate constitution."

"There are several important things to remember regarding the ear. One is that ear-rings are sometimes very dangerous to health, and a woman with any tendency to scrofula should never assume the risk of boring her ears."

"Ear-rings may be brought on by sea-bathing; a large wave striking the side of the head may rupture the drum of the ear. This danger is partly avoided by putting cotton in the ears while bathing. Boxing a child's ear may be followed by a rupture of the drum and deafness."

"Ears are also eloquent as the tongue in showing disease. A very white, transparent ear shows a delicate constitution."

"Women should be compelled to allow their nurses to train their children, in the interests of their own good health. If women only knew what it meant to them to let the baby cry for a few nights, they'd not only permit the training, but would insist upon it."—N. Y. Sun.

Digestion and Happiness.

"Our digestive organs form the foundation on which the whole living structure rests," says John M. Tyler, professor of biology in Amherst College, in an article in *Good Housekeeping*. "Their well-being is essential to our very existence. A man can survive with very few brains, this is a fact of daily observation, if not of experience. But when the diges-

tive system fails, the whole body collapses. The strongest muscles and best brain cannot save it. Its destruction is sure and near. A good stomach with a moderate brain is better than the best brain with a feeble stomach. The better the brain and muscle the greater the need of good digestion. The stomach is far older than brain, or even muscle. It was almost the first organ to take form in the evolution of the animal kingdom. It is worthy of all reverence. To neglect or despise it is about as wise as the objection of the lady to paying so much for the foundation and frame of her new house because nobody would ever want it at night.

Certain hints as to the proper use and care of this venerable system can be drawn from its purpose and structure. Its business is to dissolve and prepare materials for the growth and repair of our bodies, and for fuel. Three or four different kinds of substances are required for these different purposes. We need albuminoids, fats, starch, etc. Each of these is needed in a certain amount or proportion, but no one article of diet contains the desired proportion of each and all. Lean meat, eggs, peas and beans are rich in albuminoids; potatoes and grains are rich in starch; turnips, onions and cabbages are poor in both. A mixed diet is desirable. We may crowd our alimentary canal with more than it can possibly dissolve, or we may eat and digest a larger amount of certain substances than the body can use. In both cases loss and harm must result.

The stomach is lined by a very delicate membrane. In the folds of this lining, near the inner surface, are the glands which secrete the gastric juice. These delicate glands are evidently not benefited by being parboiled with sealing tea and coffee, or continually deluged with ice water. Extremely cold or hot drinks should be taken very slowly. The digestive fluids are weak. Too great dilution by large amounts of water taken with the solid food cannot be helpful. Shall we then, drink nothing with our meals? This would be to rush to the other extreme. The food can best be digested in the stomach when that sack is moderately distended.

The muscles of the tubular intestine work best against a moderate amount of resistance. Food is all the better for containing a certain amount of insoluble matter. This stimulates the action of muscle and gland by the friction which it produces.

The digestive organs, like nerve and muscle, improve by a fair amount of exercise, and degenerate through disease. If we live for a long time on prepared, already semi-digested foods, the stomach forms habits of laziness, and rebels when a moderate effort is required of it. The woman who tries to preserve her digestive powers by requiring the least possible exercise from them almost as unwise as the man who overtaxes them. An eccentric physician once said of teachers: "They live on tea and crackers; their stomachs shrink; then they can't fight. After that, what is the good of them?" But only a very athletic stomach can be retired by half a mince pie just before retiring.

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EVA M. NILES.

Woman's Ears and Her Eyes.

To be ideal, a woman's ear must be small, shiny, transparent, and it should taper slightly at the top. A well-shaped ear goes with a high-bred temperament, and is rarely found on a person of coarse nature.

It is, however, only among the more refined and civilized peoples that small ears upon women are considered pretty, and a mark of aristocratic distinction. The Chinese, who admire small eyes and tiny feet, look upon large and drooping ears as marks of beauty.

A woman who has small, shell-like ears at twenty years of age should not be too proud.

At forty-six she will possess medium-sized ears, and at sixty large ears. This is a fact, and is proved by some busby bodies who are not happy unless making some one miserable."

They have gone to work, with malice and mischief in their hearts, to prove that ears upon women are considered pretty, and a mark of aristocratic distinction. The Chinese, who admire small eyes and tiny feet, look upon large and drooping ears as marks of beauty.

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A pretty woman, whose first youth has departed, may not show the fact in other ways, but these tell-tale features will surely bring the story of the flight of time. Then there are the wrinkles that come just in front of the ear during later life—a fatal and irradicable sign."

Don't fail to wash the eyes every night before retiring to remove the dust which may have gathered on the lids during the day.—N. Y. Sun.

Take a strip of muslin about three inches wide, press it over the ears and cut it at the right length to meet beneath the chin. Fasten a band to it across the back of the head, another at the nape of the neck and a third across the forehead. Tie the cap with strings under the chin. It should be worn at night.

There is a prevalent notion that the eye is the most perfect organ of our anatomy, whereas it is really the most imperfect. A good stomach with a moderate brain is better than the best brain with a feeble stomach. The better the brain and muscle the greater the need of good digestion.

The stomach is far older than brain, or even muscle. It was almost the first

organ to take form in the evolution of the animal kingdom. It is worthy of all reverence. To neglect or despise it is about as wise as the objection of the lady to paying so much for the foundation and frame of her new house because nobody would ever want it at night.

Put them in a sieve or piece of coarse cheesecloth that will let the sand through, and immerse quickly in very cold water. Dry thoroughly before boiling, and serve with sugar, but never sugared."

Fruit salad, as a first breakfast course or for luncheon or dinner may be made of a mixture of almost any kind of fruit. A delicious combination is dried banana and pineapple and sliced strawberries. Over the mixture is turned a syrup made of orange and lemon juice, sugar and water. This salad admits of a variety of variations and garnishings. It may be served in a dish or in a small bowl.

For a delicious sandwich filling all the

way through the bread, mix the following:

1 lb. of cold boiled ham, 1 lb. of cheese,

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For headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pain and weakness in back, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, & pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, aseua, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, caused by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price, 30 cents per bottle. Sold by all drug-

stores.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

Poetry.

ROSES.

When the bending sky is azure,
And the year is at its noon,
They blossom in wonderful beauty,
The sweet dainty roses of June.

Touched by the gentle breezes,
Softly their petals fall;
A shower of tinted snowflakes,
Over the garden wall.

Some with the dawn's faint splendor,
Some as the lily fair,
The lordly Roman loved them,
And gave them tender care.

Yet in the golden gardens,
When nature flings the bowers,
They live, and we love them ever,
The peerless queen of flowers.

J. B. M. WRIGHT.

Merrimac.

THE DEATH OF MOSES.

God's servant, sleep! Thy day is done;
Unto their fathers, one by one,
The kindred passed, yet none so blest
As thus, entering into rest!

God's servant, sleep! Above thy bier
Angels shall bend to stay the tear;
Angels shall catch thy latest sigh—
If this, death, how sweet to die!

God's servant, sleep! His arms alone
Are underneath, thou tired one!
Sepulchred there in Nebo's breast
He giveth thee, thou dear one, rest!

God's servant, sleep! 'O'er other graves
The cold pile high on surging waves;
O'er thine the stars their vigils keep,
Those tireless eyes that never weep.

God's servant, sleep! Reserved for thee
To witness immortality—
O'er hopes deferred, let others weep,
For thee, beloved, sleep—sweet sleep!

Herald and Presbyter.

THE DAFFODILS.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'ers hills and dales,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of the bay;

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but, rushing on,
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee;

A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company;

I gazed and gazed, but little thought

What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft when on my couch I lie

In vacant or in pensive mood,

They flash upon that inward eye

Which is the bliss of solitude,

And then my heart with pleasure fills

And dances with the daffodils.

—William Wordsworth.

AN EPIGRAM ON WOMEN.

Oh, the gladness of their gladness when they're glad,
And the sadness of their sadness when they're sad;

But the gladness of their gladness and the sadness of their sadness.

Are as nothing to their badness when they're bad.

—From Notes and Queries.

WITH CUPID'S BOW.

Oppressed by society's ways,
Worn out by its stiffness and "starchery,"

The ladies, we hear with delight,

Are taking most kindly to Archery,

A pastime more useful by far

Than "Bridge" or the painting of pottery,

So it gives them the hope of a prize

For men's much-patronized sport.

Even when they pose on the sword,

They have clearly an excellent chance

of showing "a beau" at a venture!

—From London Truth.

They tell us that there are no trusts
And hear with meek surprise,

And wonder where the money goes

Whene'er the prices rise.

—Washington Star.

Will they win? Here's the rub;

There is many a slip

Twixt our favorite club

And the championship.

—Philadelphia Press.

Mary had a little lamb,

She put it in the pot;

But if she had bought beef instead

It would have cost a lot.

—Yonkers Statesman.

PROTECTION ANTISEPTIC SOAP

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Cures All Itching.

Softens the Skin.

At Druggists, 25c WILLARD CHEM. CO., 6 Merrimac St., Boston

Miscellaneous.

An Abiding Love.

Martin Davis did not look much like a man with aesthetic pretensions as he left his plow in the furrow that afternoon in early April and drove his tired horses up the lane. The boy was weatherbeaten, his hands rough and hard, his clothing cheap and coarse, his high boots, into which his jeans trousers were tucked, caked with mud. But he was young and vigorous; his eyes were bright and eager, and he felt himself a man to be envied; for had he not a wife waiting for him at the house—a bride of a few weeks? In the mind of his rusty wife had he slipped a bunch of roses.

When she put them in a teacup and set them on the supper table he wondered vaguely why he had never known before that there was a room so cheerful, almost as if the sun were shining, though that luminary had sunk behind the western hill. He did not know that the brightness was not of the flowers, but was the light of love reflected from his heart and hers. It was but a brief time that his happiness lasted. That was the spring of '61, and the country was then as then clinging upon her loyal sons. Martin Davis had been a good boy, a good husband, a good citizen, and more convinced than ever that he was to be a good man. It was years, a lifetime, since he had come to the world, and he would come to her now only after heaven's gate had opened to let her in. She had mourned her lost love for thirty years.

One day in April, it was the thirtieth Shiloh of his childhood, when he was a visitor to the Mass., when the poem was read, became Mrs. Davis, 1889. **LEY OF DEATH.**—Ley of Death is on most remarkable berries loaded with

It has never been the danger of re-

lent, its poison-

It is to be oval-

across the nose.

It is to delight in the same pur-

pose, not to use it,

but to use it,

and all other fevers,

caused by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price,

30 cents per bottle. Sold by all drug-

stores.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, aseua, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal Pains.

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